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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1873. NO. 123.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

The Local Option Supplement.

Improvement of the Ohio River—Another Avalanche of Bills in the House—Legal Holidays—Centennial Appropriation—Both Houses Adjourn Till Tuesday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 31, 1873.

The Senate has passed the supplement to the Local Option law. It provides that in all cities, boroughs and counties a vote shall be taken on the third Friday of March next, except where municipal elections occur before by law, and cities and counties shall vote separate. Under this Pittsburgh and Allegheny will vote separate from the county on that day. The House has yet to act on the bill.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 31, 1873.

SENATE.

Mr. Humphreys read an act to incorporate the Western Improvement Company and define its powers. He also offered a resolution calling on the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics for information as to what further legislation is necessary to make the bureau a success.

Improvement of Ohio River.

Mr. Graham offered the following resolution which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Governors of each of the seven States bordering upon that great central highway, the Ohio river and its tributaries, have organized what is known as the Commission for the Improvement of the Ohio river and its tributaries, through the agency of the national government, which Commission has had several sessions in the West, and is again about to assemble at Washington City; and whereas, this great national highway appears to be the channel provided by Providence for the transportation of the heavier productions of the mines, manufactories, agriculture, and commerce of Pennsylvania in her intercourse with the sister States; therefore

Resolved, If the House concur, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to aid by every means in the power of the general government the permanent improvement of the navigation of the Ohio, and the Governor be requested to transmit these resolutions to our Senators and Members in Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

All the standing committees showered out the bills previously reported.

The following new bills were read:

Mr. Sample—An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and El Paso Silver Mining Company.

Mr. Ramsey—Act relative to the collection of license fees in Allegheny City.

Mr. McCormick—Act relating to the election of clerks of Councils of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Young—Act repealing the Jury Commissioners' act.

Mr. Newmyer—Act for the protection of miners in bituminous coal regions. This is the bill which the coal miners have presented to be presented and passed for their benefit.

Mr. Wainwright—To incorporate the Bracken Construction Company, with K. Bracken, F. Armstrong and others as corporators.

Centennial Appropriation.

Mr. Mitchell, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, reported favorably a resolution giving one million dollars to the Centennial. Provision is made that one hundred thousand dollars shall be paid this year, four hundred thousand next year and five hundred thousand the third year—the money all to be expended in the buildings to be erected in Fairmount Park.

Legal Holidays.

The bill regulating legal holidays includes Washington's Birthday, the Fourth of July and Christmas, together with any days the Governor or President may set aside for thanksgiving.

Both Houses adjourned till Tuesday morning.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 30, 1873.

The Senate received thirty-five bills, reported from committees, this morning, which is the largest number yet reported in one day. But the number of bills read in place was comparatively small. There is no indication, yet, of the rush that was anticipated.

The supplement to the Local Option law came up on second reading, and was discussed for a short time; but at Mr. Rutan's request it was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Rutan called up his joint resolution instructing our delegation in Congress to vote against the Postal Telegraph scheme, and, he being too ill, from a severe attack of cold, to deliver his views upon it, his speech against it was read from the Clerk's desk. It was long, and like all the Senator's speeches, able; but it was by no means convincing, in my judgment. Unfortunately for me, however, I stand almost alone, for the resolution of instruction passed, yeas 38, nays 1—the one vote on the (logically speaking) right side being that of Senator Graham. It required some pluck to stand up against such an array, and I am glad to know he possessed it.

The only real argument against the Postal Telegraph that had any force was that of State rights. It was alleged to be an infraction of State rights, and Congress had not the power, under the Constitution, to give the government authority to carry on the telegraph business. Where, then, does it get the right to carry on the postoffice business? Sending messages by telegraph and sending messages by mail are practically the same act, performed through different agencies. If the government has power to do the one, it has the same power to do the other. We owe cheap postage to the one, and we never will get cheap telegraphing till we get the other.

So much as to the power; as to the expediency of it, that is another question. I do not say it would be either expedient or prudent to exercise this power just now; but to deny the existence of it, and to fall back on State rights in doing so, is much more worthy of the worshippers of the resolutions of 1798 than of an advanced Republican of 1873. I am perfectly content to let the Postal Telegraph scheme go into limbo now and for years to come; but an old stager in politics would rather see it put on the real grounds that exist for such postponement, than to see the opposition to take shelter under so thin a guise as State rights.

Of course, put upon that ground, the Democrats voted in a body with the tall Senator from Beaver. "That is very good Democratic doctrine," they said, and responded accordingly when their names were called, Mr. McClure adding, significantly, that he would like to have read as *his* justification for voting the same way, the Cincinnati and Baltimore platforms. Some of the Republican Senators said they voted that way because all the rest did; but the keenness with which the Democratic Senators hailed this unexpected indorsement of their views might have served to put the Republican Senators on their guard. So far as political consistency is concerned, I would rather be with Mr. Graham, alone, in the negative, than with the twenty-six ayes. And that solely, be it understood, on account of the reasons given, and not from any desire to see the Postal Telegraph system adopted.

The discussion on this bill occupied most of the session. A few local bills were called up and passed, but the heavy appropriation bills were all laid over. The Hoboken Savings Bank bill was the only one of western interest. It was a Senate bill and goes to the House for its action.

The Committee on Agriculture reported a shoal of bills this morning, to extend to sundry townships and counties some particular law, therein named, to prevent swine, or sheep, or cattle from running at large. It is a pity that some plan cannot be devised to make a *general* law on the subject, and so cut up by the roots this miserable system of legislating for townships and other small bailiwicks.

Mr. White asked leave, after original resolutions were in order, to offer a resolution to furnish the members of the Constitutional Convention with copies, during the session, of the Legislative Journal; but a single objection *ruling it out*, he could not get leave. The objections, however, were very numerous and vigorous, and it is doubtful if any such resolution can pass. It certainly cannot pass the House.

Mr. White stated that the Convention had ordered copies of the Journal to be sent to members of the Legislature, and it was but courteous to return the favor; and Mr. McClure urged that it would evince a very poor spirit to refuse such a courtesy, because of any thing that may have been said in the Convention against the character of the Legislature; but the temper of the Senate was plainly against the proposition.

A somewhat similar proposition was made in the House yesterday, by Mr. Young, of Allegheny, to print one thousand copies, for the use of the House, of the proceedings of the Convention, and it was met with a perfect storm of opposition. After an angry and exciting debate, the House flatly and very decisively refused to honor the Convention by any such mark of approval.

The reason for the bitter and very prevalent feeling against the Constitutional Convention is to be found in the denunciations indulged in against the Legislature during the debate in the Convention on the article concerning Legislature and legislation. There are a great many Solons in that Convention who seem to feel that they are the men, and that wisdom will die with them, and who apparently fancy that their own chances of immortality depend upon the vigor with which they can denounce the Legislature, and the venom they can bring to the task of blackening the reputation of its members. The denunciations thus indulged in have been general, sweeping and indiscriminate; and their manifest injustice and unfairness have aroused the indignation of the very best men in both branches. It may be small as Mr. McClure says, to resent the vituperation of the Conventionalists, but it is perfectly natural and not to be wondered at. That there are, as there always have been, bad men in the Legislature is not denied by any one; but it does not follow that the whole legislative body should therefore be denounced as impure and vile.

The character, too, of some, at least, of these vituperations is not such as to warrant them in sitting in judgment on their fellow-men, and the knowledge of this fact has added fuel to the flame. Good men may be willing to suffer quietly under unjust imputations from men as good as themselves; but they never will do it when the assailants are men who should, if justice were done, be in the culprit's rather than in the judge's place.

In the House this was Public Calender day, and Mr. Newmeyer had up his bill to repeal the usury laws. It provoked the usual fight, and was finally postponed for two weeks, when it comes us as the special order. Every body seems opposed to the usury laws, and ready to repeal them; but there seems to be too wide a diversity of views as to what shall take their places, to hope for any generally satisfactory arrangement. The discussion, however, is only just begun; we shall be able, perhaps, to judge better as it progresses.

The other public bills passed were, one fixing the time years as the limit for taking appeals to the Supreme Court, and one to facilitate the settlement of decedents' estates. Public bills do not go through the House as rapidly as private bills, and the hour of adjournment had arrived when these were disposed of.

SPECIAL.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Northfleet Disaster—The Vessel that Did the Damage.

LONDON, January 31.—A telegraphic dispatch to Lloyd's, from their agent at Cadiz states that it was the Spanish steamer Murillo which ran into and sunk the emigrant ship Northfleet, off the Dungeness light house, on the night of the 22d instant. The steamship, however, has not sunk herself as was at first reported, but has arrived at Cadiz in safety. Her destination was Lisbon, for which port she had a cargo, but upon entering that harbor she was signalled not to land, as there is an extradition treaty between Portugal and Great Britain, under which the officers would have been surrendered to the British authorities to answer charges brought against them. She subsequently put to sea again and proceeded for Cadiz, as there is no extradition treaty between Great Britain and Spain. The Murillo sustained no damage by the collision. Her officers and crew will soon be examined at Cadiz in relation to the disaster.

CADIZ, January 31.—The depositions of the officers of the steamer Murillo will be taken to-morrow.

The Carlist Insurrection in Spain Not Suppressed—Railway Traffic Interrupted.

PARIS, January 31.—No mails have been received from Spain for two days. The Orleans Railway Company have been notified that railroad traffic in the north of Spain is interrupted by the Carlist insurrection. The Spanish companies advise merchants to send forward no more freight at present, as the running of regular trains is temporarily suspended. The *Courier* newspaper of Bayonne says it is reported that Don Carlos occupies the magnificent viaduct on the Northern Railway at Orduna, and is ready to blow it up if hard pressed by the royal forces. Several trains have been fired into by Carlists and obstacles placed on the tracks.

Church and State in Germany.

BERLIN, January 31.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day a bill to amend the clauses of the Constitution regulating the relations of Church and State passed a second reading by a large majority. Dr. Falk, Minister of Ecclesiastic Affairs, made a strong speech in support of the measure, declaring that it was justified by the attitude assumed towards the country by the heads of the Roman Church.

The Restricted French-American Pixy.

PARIS, January 31.—It is expected that the government Censor will ultimately withdraw the notification against the play "Le Oncle Sam," M. Sardou having agreed to strike out certain objectionable passages. One of these is translated by the *American Register* as follows, the words being put by another into the mouth of a French woman traveling in the United States: "This is a country of traffic. Everything is ticketed with its price, even the honor of its women."

Miscellaneous Despatches.

MADRID, January 31.—The official census return shows that there are now 259,000 slaves in the island of Cuba.

LONDON, January 31.—The sentence of the gas stokers convicted of conspiracy has been commuted and the term of imprisonment reduced to eight months.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 31, P. M.—Consols for money 92¾@92⅝. American Securities—5-20s of '65, 93¾; do of '67, 93¾; 10-40s 92¾; new 5s 91¼. Erie Railway 5s. Tallow 45s. Refined petroleum 20½d. Turpentine 49s.

PARIS, January 31.—Rentes 54 francs 95 centimes. The specie in the Bank of France increased during the week 500,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, January 31.—Cotton steady; middling upland 10⅛@10¼d; Orleans 10⅛@10¼d; sales 12,000 bales; of American 10,000 bales; for speculation and export 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat averaged 12s 8d; club 12s 5d@12s 7d; red winter 12s 2d@12s 4d. Flour 29s 6d@30s. Corn 27s 9d@28s. Turpentine 49s. The receipts of wheat for the past three days aggregate 26,000 quarters; of American 21,000 quarters. The receipts of corn for the same period amount to 134,000 quarters, all American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firm, with an upward tendency.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31, 1873.

SENATE.

A message was received from the President ignoring the bill for the relief of the University of East Tennessee. Webb's Australian steamship subsidy bill was considered until adjournment, without action.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House spent the whole day on private bills.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

G. M. Dodge, Chief Engineer of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, left Marshall, Texas, Wednesday, for Washington to testify before the Credit Mobilier Committee.

Coal is scarce in Memphis and families are using oil cake as a substitute.

The dispatch from Salt Lake published yesterday morning to the effect that during the late storm the snow had drifted to the depth of sixteen feet on the Union Pacific Road and that three section men were frozen to death at Bryan, is said by the Union Pacific officials to be entirely without foundation.

The latest concerning the Modoc Indian war is that Captain Jack is anxious for to have a big talk looking to peace negotiations. A squaw reports that in the recent fight many Modocs were killed and wounded. After the battle the Indians quarreled because Capt. Jack would not fight, and one Indian shot the Captain in the arm. The government will send peace commissioners, with power to hear and determine all troubles.

A general rain fall is reported in all sections of California.

In response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, presented by Gen. Butler, the Treasury Department submitted a series of questions applied to six hundred applicants, examined under the Civil Service rules. They make over seven hundred and forty-eight manuscript pages, and include questions embraced in twenty-seven distinct examinations.

The President has approved the act abolishing the franking privilege.

The steamship Peruvian, which arrived at Halifax Thursday, experienced heavy weather during the whole passage. A fearful sea washed her deck. There were three feet of water in the purser's room, and the cabin and state rooms were partially filled with water.

Joshua Nicholson, aged thirty years, who married the granddaughter of the late Mrs. Lanpley, who was murdered at Baltimore on the 2d inst., and Thomas Hallehan alias Thos. Richards alias Thomas Whallin, aged twenty-eight, a recent convict, have been arrested on a charge of having committed the murder. At the time of the murder the house was robbed of $1,200. The police are positive that they have the right parties.

The Ohio Legislature has passed an act forbidding the trapping or killing the muskrat, mink, or otter, between April 15th and February 15th.

The steamship Alaska arrived at Hong Kong on the 23d instant.

The New York Senate Investigating Committee report that frauds as great in magnitude as those of the New York rings were perpetrated in the construction of the Harlem Court House, and suggests action on the part of the Attorney General and New York city officials.

The steamships Samana and Anglia have arrived out.

The argument in the Wharton poisoning trial at Annapolis, closed yesterday, and at one o'clock the case went to the jury, who were still out at a late hour last evening.

General Howard's accounts in the Freedman's Bureau have passed the Second Auditor of the Treasury, and General Howard was found by a clerical error to be indebted to the Government in the sum of thirty-two dollars and fifty-four cents. He gave a check for this amount, and his accounts are square.

Ex-Governor Joel A. Mattson died at noon yesterday at the residence of his son-in-law, R. C. Goodell, in Chicago. He was Governor of Illinois from 1853 to 1857.

William Kirby and Jack Wren, two garroters, were sentenced at Memphis yesterday to the penitentiary, the former for thirteen years, and the latter for fifteen years. They were both from Chicago.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

THE COMMISSION AT WORK.

Cotton Tax Refunding Bill.

Little Hope for Its Passage.

CLOSING OF INVESTIGATIONS.

DISABILITIES OF REBELS REMOVED.

The Legislative Appropriation Bill.

Money for Territorial Explorations.

Sewing Machine Patent Lobbyists.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31, 1873.

Ohio River Improvement

To-day the Board of Commissioners for the improvement of the Ohio river had an interview with the Sub-committee of Commerce of the House, who have in charge the construction of the River and Harbor bill, and was addressed by Mr. Thurston, the Chairman of the Commission, on the necessity of the improvement of the water lines of the country, and particularly the Ohio river and its tributaries. The necessity of the establishment of a system of lights and buoys on the navigable waters of the Ohio was presented by Mr. Thurston, and such action urged as would extend the jurisdiction of the Light House Board over these waters, and such appropriation as would enable the United States Engineers to carry out their recommendations for the establishment of lights and buoys on the Ohio.

James River and Kanawha Canal.

This evening the Commissioners met the committee in charge of the James River and Kanawha Canal project for the purpose of consultation. An interchange of opinion on the question of the improvement of the water lines represented was had by the two bodies.

Cotton Tax Refunding Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee finally decided the cotton tax question this morning, by a vote of six to three against Mr. Beck's modified form of the original scheme, allowing the tax paid on exported cotton only to be refunded. The minority of the committee will, however, be allowed to report a bill to the House on some future day, to be fixed for that purpose, in order to allow the Southern members to deliver speeches on the subject, which they are understood to have quite generally prepared. Mr. Beck's bill seems to be the favorite, however, there will be no difficulty in proposing whatever amendments may be desired, and, if the refunding clause is retained, the whisky claim, in passing some sort of bill. Whatever disposition is made of the matter, it is expected that the movement for the refunding of the tax will be renewed next session, many of those most prominently connected with it having given out that to be their intention. The vote in the committee was all from the minority being composed of Beck, Kerr and Maynard.

The Tobacco Tax.

Commissioner Douglas to-day sent to the Committee a letter, giving a more liberal construction than has hitherto been allowed to the tobacco section of the internal revenue law, under which the producers will have the right to sell leaf tobacco without taking out dealers' or manufacturers' license.

Closing of Investigations.

The Senate Privileges and Elections Committee has ordered the closing of the Caldwell investigation on Tuesday and the Pomeroy election investigation on Friday of next week. But few witnesses, and those in Caldwell's favor, remain to be examined in his case, while the number in the Louisiana matter who are available is not limited. The Committee is in almost continuous session, and will make its reports in both cases promptly. Caldwell's will be delayed but a day or two after the closing of the testimony. All the Louisiana case it is already intimated there may be two or three reports. The committee has conducted its inquiries in the following investigations with a skill, fairness and fidelity which are worthy of imitation by other committees engaged in similar labors.

Southern Claims Commission.

The House Committee on Claims to-day agreed to a bill instructing the Southern Claims Commission, which is to continue four years longer, to include in stores and supplies all postoffice and tobacco taken by military order, and not all buildings used for military purposes.

Ex-Rebels Relieved.

The House to-day, by almost unanimous votes, relieved several prominent rebels of disabilities, including Willie A. Graham, of North Carolina, Taylor's Secretary of the Navy, John Forsyth, editor of the Mobile *Register*, and Buchanan's Minister to Mexico, and D. C. Dejarnatte, formerly leading member of Congress, of Virginia.

Relief for a Widow.

Senator Stevenson has introduced a bill granting to the widow of Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, $1,886, the proceeds of his library sold under the confiscation act.

The Legislative Appropriation.

The Legislative Appropriation bill, which came back to the House to-day, has ninety-three Senate amendments, none of which are of great importance, and all of which do not materially change the aggregate of the bill. Senator Morrill's amendment, as finally passed, prohibits the payment of any judgment of the Court of Claims when the claimant fails to prove he had not rendered aid and comfort to the rebellion—but a special appropriation is made for that purpose by Congress. The item of $8,500 for the payment, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, to exports in his department, is stricken out, and the pay of Senators and Representatives for the next fiscal year made available after the 3d of next March.

General Subsidy Measure.

Representative Shellabarger intends to introduce at an early day his own portion of the General Subsidy bill which the House laid on the table a few days since; also that organizing a commission of commerce of Cabinet officers, that there section men were frozen to death at Bryan, is said by the Union Pacific officials to be entirely without foundation.

Territorial Survey.

Prof. Hayden asks for one hundred thousand dollars for continuing his surveys in Wyoming and Montana next year, and Prof. Powell, who has lately returned from a season in the Valley of the lower Colorada and Southern Utah, $20,000 for operations in the same field next year. Prof. Powell says in his report that two more appropriations of twenty thousand dollars each will enable him to complete in full detail his system of surveys, or if the government prefers, and will give him forty-five thousand dollars, he will finish the work in one year.

The Sewing Machine Patent.

The parties interested in procuring the extension of the feed device for sewing machines, rejected the other day by the Senate Committee on Patents, have concluded to suspend operations for the session. They made their appearance before the House Patent Committee but found little encouragement in the face of the decision at the other end of the Capitol.

Freedmen's Bureau Frauds.

The Secretary of War sent to the House today the report upon the condition of the Freedmen's Hospital. It fully sustains the statements published that about all the expenses of the medical department of Howard University were paid out of the appropriation made by Congress specifically for the hospital, and that besides the government had been paying a high rate of rent for buildings, although they were built entirely with government funds.

STATE POLITICS.

The Uniontown *Standard* says: Candidates before the Democratic primaries are already engaged in buttonholing the dear people. We hear of a formidable array or aspirants for the loaves and fishes. For the Legislature, Messrs. Alex. Hill, Dr. J. R. Patton, John Hague, H. L. Sparks, Porter S. Newmyer, David L. Walker, J. M. Oglevee, T. B. Schnauffer, Alex. Cochran and Hugh Gilmore are named, as persons desirous of the Democratic nomination. For Treasurer, George Morrison, M. W. Franks, W. F. Bute, J. N. McDonald, John F. Murray and James Nixon are said to be "in the field," while William D. Nixon, William H. Brooks, J. D. Stillwagon, David Eckert, William Campbell and Andrew Fairchild are willing to serve as Commissioner.

Trains Delayed.

The Enon Valley accommodation train, on the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, was thrown from the track yesterday morning, by a broken rail, at a point two miles east of Enon Valley. Two coaches were slightly damaged, but none of the passengers were injured. Twenty-five broken rails were encountered by this train in a distance of five miles. The train, which was due in Allegheny at 8:35, was delayed about two hours by the accident. The Pacific Express, east, on the same railway, due in the city at 2:30 yesterday morning, did not arrive until eleven o'clock.

Flour.

Penn Mills and Rising Sun Bags and Barrels to-day.

Pass Right On

to second page, next to reading matter, and learn what Nutrina and Papoma are worth to you.

Flour.

Penn Mills and Rising Sun Bags and Barrels to-day.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

More Resolutions—Discussion on the Report of the Committee on Legislature.

In the Constitutional Convention, at the openings of Thursday's session, resolutions were offered as follows:

By Mr. Mantor (Crawford): No person authorized to vote under the Constitution shall be disfranchised, nor shall the right of suffrage be abridged; provided, however, that laws shall be passed by the first Legislature assembled after the adoption of this Constitution excluding from the right to vote all persons who may *pay or receive* money or anything of value, or promise any consideration, place or office with the view of securing or preventing the election of any candidate for Federal, State or local office, or who may be engaged in buying or selling votes, or in any way preventing the purity of the ballot or the freedom of elections.

By Mr. Minor (Crawford): To authorize the Legislature to modify the existing rules as to the qualification of jurors, and if so, in what manner and to what extent.

By Mr. Clark (Indiana): That Senators elected before the adoption of this amended Constitution shall hold their office for the terms for which they were elected respectively; and at the first election after the adoption of this amended Constitution, eleven Senators shall be elected by the qualified voters of the proper districts, as now constituted, to succeed those Senators whose terms of office will expire, to serve for two years. At the second general election after the adoption of the amended Constitution eleven Senators shall be elected by the qualified voters of the proper districts as now constituted, to succeed those Senators whose terms of office then expire, to serve for one year. And at the next general election then next ensuing, the whole number of Senators shall be chosen from the several districts throughout the State, as they shall be at that time constituted by law. All those Senators chosen from districts numbered with odd numbers, to be elected for two years; and those Senators chosen from districts numbered with even numbers, to be elected for a full term of four years. And thereafter, as the term of office of Senators shall expire, their successors shall be elected for a full term.

The Convention again went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the tenth section of the report on Legislature, which reads as follows:

"Every member of the General Assembly before he enters upon the qualified duties shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation: 'I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and will honestly and faithfully discharge the duties of Senator (or Representative) according to the best of my ability; that I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not paid or contributed anything or made any promise in the nature of bribe to corrupt or influence directly, or indirectly, any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not accepted, nor will accept, or receive directly, or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing as a gratuity, reward or emolument, or person, for any vote or influence I may give, or withhold, on any bill, resolution or corporation, or for any other official act."

Mr. Darlington moved to amend the amendment, by which the members would be pledged to the following: "That I have not paid or contributed money or other valuable thing, or made a promise to induce any person to attend the election, to vote, or work, for use his influence in favor of my election, or that since I have I extended a promise to expend money in any way to procure or influence voters or votes in my favor, and that I will not violated any election law of this Commonwealth."

There was considerable discussion upon the propriety of such an oath. Judge Black said he was emphatically in favor of an immoral oath, but he didn't want any more metal in it than is absolutely necessary to hold society together. He finally withdrew his proposed amendment and the section was not agreed to.

The eleventh section, as follows, was considered and adopted: "The foregoing oath shall be administered by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the Hall of the House to which the member is elected; and the Secretary of State shall read and file the oath subscribed by such member. Any member who shall refuse to take said oath shall forfeit his office, and every member who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to or having violated his said oath, shall forfeit his office and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit or trust in this State."

The twelfth section, as follows, was considered:

"Each member of the General Assembly shall receive for such period of two years the sum of twelve hundred dollars, and mileage at the rate of ten cents for every mile traveled in going to the place of his election by the most direct route, and returning therefrom. And no other allowance or perquisite whatever, either for expenses or services, whether as a member of any committee or other duty as a member of said General Assembly, and that mileage and expenses shall be allowed only to the contestant of an election who gains his seat: *Provided*, That if the Governor shall convene the General Assembly in special sessions, each member shall receive two dollars for each day of said session, with the same mileage as is hereinbefore provided for the regular session."

Without coming to a vote on the section the committee, on motion, rose, with permission to sit again.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Good Well on the Angell Company's Land, in Butler County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FAIRVIEW, PA., January 31, 1873.

Well No. 1 on the Angell Oil Company's land was drilled five feet into the third sand to-day throwing large quantities of oil and promising a good well. This tract of land, two hundred and seventy acres in extent, lies two miles south west of this place, just to the east of Buena Vista and and north and west of Millerstown, and is fully one mile in advance of the development at Greece city. The property is owned by C. D. Angell, A. K. Warren, Phillips Brothers and J. L. McKenney.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 31, 1873.

TWEED CASE—DISAGREEMENT OF THE JURY.

It is stated that on the poll of the jurors for the third time after retiring the vote stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction. The dissenting juror said to be Mr. Hazleton, who remained firm to the close, notwithstanding the effort of his associates to induce him to change. Mr. Fullerton, of counsel for Tweed, thinks the defense have won a great and unexpected victory, and he was somewhat surprised that any of the jurymen should favor acquittal after listening to the inflammatory and argumentative charge of Judges Davis. He adds that Tweed proposed to continue the fight with all the stubbornness of his nature. Wheeler for the prosecution, counsel for the prosecution, is exceeding mortified with the result of the trial and strongly hints that the disagreement of the jury was secured in an illegal manner and that the jury must have been influenced by mercenary motives. The case will be immediately brought up for re-trial, and the prosecution confidently look forward to a successful issue.

Senator Pomeroy Waives a Hearing.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, January 31.—Senator Pomeroy appeared to commit before Judge Morton of the District Court to-day, and, waiving an examination, gave bail in $20,000 for his appearance at the June term of the court.

ATCHISON, KAS., January 31.—The *Champion* to-morrow will contain the following letter from Senator Pomeroy, received from Topeka to-night, addressed to its editor:

TOPEKA, KAS., January 31, 1872.

DEAR SIR: When you left Topeka I told you I would employ my first leisure in detailing to you the public and the precise nature of the malicious conspiracy organized for my defeat, but since the parties to this conspiracy have summoned me before the court to answer to their charge, this is to say that before the judicial tribunal I too am desirous and even anxious to appear and have a full investigation and verdict rendered. I only ask a suspension of public judgment until a fair hearing can be had in the courts. That verdict will decide who has committed crime and the nature of the guilt.

Truly yours,

S. C. POMEROY.

Florida United States Senator.

TALLAHASSE, FLA., January 31.—S. B. Conover, Republican, was elected United States Senator to-day on the fifth ballot. Twenty-seven Democrats voted with the Republicans.

C. H. Slocomb, a prominent citizen and merchant of New Orleans, died yesterday morning, aged forty-one years.

The Park Project.

The Park Committee was to have held a meeting yesterday, but owing to the fact that Mr. Hatch, agent for the Schenleys, could not be present, no meeting was held. It is now stated that the entire park project will probably be abandoned, since the amount of ground which Mr. Schenley proposes to donate (one hundred acres) is not sufficient; or in other words, will not justify the outlay for ornamentation which will be required. The very large expenditure necessary for the completion of the new water works will also be urged as a reason why the city should not now engage in a park project.

Missionary Meetings.

A number of missionary meetings will be held tomorrow in several M. E. Churches in this city and vicinity, and it is expected that a growing interest in the cause will be the result. The following appointments have been made: Rev. R. S. Maclay, D. D., missionary to China—Christ Church, morning; South Commons Church, evening. Rev. B. Mansell—Arch street Church, morning; Carson street Church, evening. C. C. North—Union Church, Allegheny, morning; Liberty street Church, evening. Rev. R. Nelson—North avenue Church, morning; Butler street Church, evening. Rev. R. T. Dashiell—Smithfield street Church, morning; Bingham street Church, evening.

Flour.

Penn Mills and Rising Sun Bags and Barrels to-day.

STATE NEWS.

The Williamsport Gas Company has reduced the price of gas from $4 40 to $3 per 1,000 feet.

William Harman, of Lock Haven, was run over by the cars at Bald Eagle bridge on Tuesday morning, and instantly killed.

The Lewisburg *Chronicle* says: Last week we stated that death had swept off all the children of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. D. Woods, save one, their baby. Since then the "insatiate archer" again drew his bow, and that pet lamb of the flock sleeps beside his brothers and sisters in the silent grave.

Forest and Jefferson counties hold their borough and township elections on Monday next, and will vote for or against license, under the Local Option bill.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Collins, of Williamsport, were the recipients of numerous gifts on Tuesday last, the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage.

Harrisburg thieves are evidently "hard up." They waylaid a colored man, the other night, and robbed him of fifteen cents in money and three cents' worth of "mosey," whatever that may be.

A Phœnixville dog has been taught to carry a cane and smoke a cigar, just like a bifurcated puppy.

The Tidioute *Journal* urges the appointment of an inspector of illuminating oil at the expense of the borough. Out of thirteen specimens of oil tested, but one came up to the legal standard—110 degrees fire test—the others ranging from 86 to 108 degrees.

The first piano ever turned out in America was manufactured in Philadelphia.

A young lady employed at a Reading hat factory, bound 18,000 dozen hats last year, which required 216,000 yards of binding, being at the rate of one yard for each hat.

Horatio Hertzog, a Justice of the Peace, residing near Millerstown, Lehigh county, weighs nearly four hundred pounds. He is truly aldermanic in his proportions.

A shoe manufactory is about to be started in Allentown.

They brag of a Pottstowner, in his eighty-first year, who can elevate a three bushel bag filled with wheat to his shoulder. He is a farmer, and walks to his farm, a distance of five miles, nearly every morning in the summer and fall, works about the place all day, and returns home again in the evening.

Pottsville is to have a new daily paper, to be called the *Evening Transcript*. Mr. Furey, formerly of the *Standard*, is to be the editor.

James Davis was suffocated at a limekiln belonging to Henry Stoltzus, in Leacock township, Lancaster county, on Monday.

On the 22d of February the Union Fire Company of Lebanon will be ninety-three years old.

A woman purchased some medicine at a drug store in West Chester the other day, and a few minutes after returned and wanted to trade it for soap, "because it didn't agree with her husband."

Mr. C. A. Decarme, of Beaver, has been appointed to a clerkship in the navy yard, at Philadelphia.

Charles Williams, a veteran soldier, of 1812, died at his residence, in South Union township, Fayette county, last Monday morning. He was born in 1791, and at the time of his death was consequently in the eighty-second year of his age at the time of his death.

Another daily paper is talked of in Johnstown, with Mr. George T. Swank, of the *Tribune*, as editor and proprietor.

A young man named Miller, aged about eighteen years, living in the vicinity of Millcreek, Blair county, committed suicide on Friday last by shooting himself through the head. Temporary insanity was the cause.

The Franklin *Spectator* says: About half past four o'clock on Monday afternoon Rev. D. Stuffi was exhorting the congregation, the large six-lamp chandelier, which hung suspended from the center of the ceiling, fell with a crash to the floor below, in the midst of the audience, the lamps breaking and scattering the burning oil in all directions. The clothing of a Miss Sarah Dietz took fire almost instantly, and she was burned in a terrible manner. A little child of Mr. Adam Freidline, which was in its mother's arms, was also very severely burned. Those slightly injured are George Johnson, hand mashed by being caught between the falling chandelier and the back of a seat; Miss Fisher, right arm burned; David Lape, right hand burned, and Rev. D. Stuffi, hand burned. Of course the floor and seats, saturated with the oil, were a mass of flame, but by the almost superhuman efforts of the audience, the fire was extinguished by throwing on articles of clothing taken from the persons of those present. The greatest excitement prevailed, and numbers jumped out of the windows to escape the burning element.

The injured parties were attended by Dr. Covode, who did all that could be done to alleviate their sufferings. The lady and child mentioned as having been severely burned, were still living at last accounts, but both are reported to be in a very precarious condition.

An examination of the chandelier showed that the tap-screw had been turned the wrong way by accident, not leaving sufficient hold upon the thread to support the weight. The fact that, in a densely packed audience of four or five hundred persons, so few should be seriously injured in an accident so fearful in its character and so deadly in its consequences, must be considered little short of miraculous.

THE following is the amount of stock taken in the Union Pacific Railroad by some of the persons now prominent in the public eye: Thomas C. Durant, $400,000; Oakes Ames, $250,000; John Duff, $150,000; Oakes Ames, $150,000; C. H. McCormick, $100,000; Benj. E. Bates, $100,000; Josiah Bardwell, $100,000; Bushnell, $100,000; Henry S. McComb, $100,000; Samuel Hooper, $50,000; James Grimes, $25,000; John B. Alley, $25,000; James Brooks, $10,000. McComb says he thinks he made $2,000,000 in eight years in the Union Pacific road. Mr. Brooks's $10,000 is charged to have brought him about $300,000. The dividends in the Credit Mobilier "ground floor" gave him above 1,500 per cent.

The Board of Health

Has been looking into the matter of adulteration of food. It appears that all the samples of cream of tartar examined were found to contain a large proportion of terra alba and also some alum and Glauber's salt. In fact, in every case examined more than half of the so-called cream of tartar was something else. The various baking powders which came under analysis were found to be comparatively pure.—*Harper's Weekly, January 18th.* If pure cream of tartar was always obtainable by the family, there would be no necessity for manufacturing Baking Powders, but as investigation has shown it is next to impossible to obtain the article in its pure state, we think it is better to use a good Baking Powder than impure cream of tartar. As one of the very best articles of this class we would advise a trial of the Banner Baking Powder manufactured in this city.

Flour.

Penn Mills and Rising Sun Bags and Barrels to-day.

Try Them.

The firm of S. S. Marvin & Co., cracker manufacturers, Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street, are introducing a new kind of cakes, made by them, called the Alexandra nuts, which are meeting with great favor at the hands of all who have tried them. They are for sale by all retailers, so that no difficulty will be experienced in obtaining them. We advise our readers to try them.

Capitalists, Especially Lumbermen,

Will find a very fine chance for profitable investment in the offer for sale (which they will see in another column) of that large iron clad saw mill of William McClintock, Jr., & Co. The present owners have been and are now doing a most profitable business, and are selling to sell only on account of the continued ill health of William McClintock, Jr., the senior partner, who is spending the winter recreating in California. The mill is in the best possible location, being also by its position to command the trade of East Liberty and Lawrenceville as well as complete on even terms

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1873.

A considerable amount of money ought to be thrown upon the Pennsylvania market in the course of a few days. The Commonwealth will to-day pay the semi-annual interest on its five per cent. loans, while the coupons on the bonds of a number of important railroad and other State corporations mature on the same date.

On and after to-day the highest rate for telegraphic dispatches from any two points in the United States is to be two dollars and fifty cents for ten words, instead of five dollars as heretofore. The regulation chiefly applies to dispatches between the Atlantic and Pacific cities. Now let the Western Union Company supplement this action by a corresponding reduction in its general tariff of rates, and it will elevate itself in popular estimation accordingly.

The supplement to the Local Option law has passed the Senate. It provides that in all cities, boroughs and counties the vote shall be taken on the third Friday in March next, except where municipal elections occur by law before that date. Under this supplement, the cities and counties will vote separately, so that a city may vote for license, while the balance of the county may vote against it, or the reverse. Pittsburgh and Allegheny city will vote separately from the balance of the county on that day. The House will probably concur in the bill as passed by the Senate.

It is reported that the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, who had tendered to Senator Patterson the Presidency of the Agricultural College of that State, have sent him a dispatch announcing their reconsideration of the offer. This action, of course, is based on the recent painful revelations made concerning his connection with the Credit Mobilier. Every honorable man in the country will rejoice should he be able to clear his reputation from the apparently indelible stain which has fallen upon it. As the case stands, however, the action of the Board is not only natural but just. Men who obtain the respect and confidence of the people under a cloak of false pretenses deserve to have a mark of reprobation set upon them.

The committee some weeks ago appointed to promote the exhibition of Pennsylvania products at the Vienna International Exposition, have issued an address to the manufacturers and producers of the State, calling attention to the necessity of immediate action on their part, if they would obtain the desired space at the Exhibition or on vessels designated for the conveyance of the goods of intending exhibitors. No expenses will be incurred except the delivery of goods in New York and the returning from Vienna of such articles as are not sold there. Those who bear in mind how great are the productive powers and the scientific intelligence of Pennsylvania; how little credit is given to her even by other parts of our own country, and how little her advantages are known abroad, can appreciate the importance of her being well represented now. What is done should be done quickly, inasmuch as the national vessels which are to carry the goods must leave New York between February 15 and March 1. Intending exhibitors will therefore perceive the absolute importance of immediately preparing specimens of such articles as they intend to forward.

"When a deed is done for Freedom, through the broad earth's aching breast, runs a thrill of joy prophetic;" so says a great poet. While the Bourbon Democracy are still making war on Emancipation, Enfranchisement, Compulsory Education, Steamboats, Locomotives, Electricity, and the general onward motion and progress of the age, the colored people of the country, more particularly those of the Southern States, have inaugurated a great moral movement in behalf of the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba. Themselves made free, they unite in praying for the extension to their race elsewhere of the blessings bestowed upon them. While no interference with the struggle now being waged in Cuba is proposed, the simple fact that the colored people of the United States, representing nearly a million voters, and represented by almost one-sixth of the members of Congress, are unanimously appealing to the administration to exert its moral influence to induce Spain to imitate the example of the public humane, and decree emancipation, cannot in the end fail to be productive of humane and beneficent results. And yet we are asked to believe that our colored fellow citizens have neither the capacity to comprehend their political interests or their moral duties.

An important question, the principle underlying which has been under application to our own State, is now under argument before the Supreme Court of the United States, in the shape of a suit regarding the power of State Legislatures to compel owners of mills driven by water power to construct fishways in their dams. The circumstances of the case are these: In a suit brought by the Fish Commissioners of Massachusetts to compel a certain water power company located on the Connecticut river, to construct a fishway for the passage of salmon and shad over its dam, in conformity with the requirements of a legislative enactment, the Supreme Court of the State decided that the Commonwealth had power to enforce the construction of such ways, notwithstanding that the charter of the company was silent on the subject. The case was appealed to the United States Supreme Court on the ground that the statute involved the violation of a contract, such violation being forbidden by the United States Constitution. The decision of the Court will determine the question whether the ownership of dams on rivers in this State may legitimately refuse to erect fishways except at the expense of the Commonwealth, which it is understood a number of them have done; while in view of the growing magnitude which the science of pisciculture is assuming, the principle to be settled may almost be said to be of national importance.

SCIOLISM.

In George Eliot's last novel—"Middlemarch"—the Rev. Edward Casaubon, that erudite man, whose "very name carried an impressiveness hardly to be measured without a precise chronology of scholarship," was rendered exceedingly indignant by the information that his own cousin and protege, Mr. Ladislaw, had condescended to become the editor of a provincial newspaper. True, the reverend man was displeased with his young friend on another account, but in the letter of remonstrance which he addressed to him, on the subject, he emphatically declared his objection that a near relation of his should become conspicuous "in that vicinity in a status associated at best with the sciolism of literary and political adventurers." Well, this happened long ago, and in England. Since then two reform bills have been passed, the position of instructor of the common people has become more respectable and besides, the editors even of provincial journals are a much better educated class now than they commonly were then. In fact, if report be true, scholars nearly as free from the taint of "sciolism" as Mr. Casaubon himself, are sometimes known to write for the English provincial press. With the London press their connection is a familiar fact, and yet so vast is the range of topics which the ample means of intercommunication now force upon the attention of the daily journalist that, however well furnished and thoroughly informed he may be, he can hardly be fair, occasionally at least, to lay himself open to the charge of sciolism, in the sense of superficial knowledge. A few years ago, the cleverest writers of leading articles in the *Times* and other influential English papers, could not discuss an American topic without betraying their ignorance. One result of our civil war was to compel them to pay more attention to affairs in this country and even to read up American history, and yet they still make blunders occasionally very surprising to American readers. Some of their mistakes are, however, merely such errors as even well informed people are liable to, when they undertake to talk or write about a foreign country in which they have never lived.

It would, we fancy, be impossible to find in a *Times* "leader" on an American topic, within the last five or six years, a statement or remarks implying such ignorance of the subject in hand as is betrayed in the views he has repeatedly expressed by a leading New York paper concerning the Asiatic difficulties between England and Russia. According to this representative American journal, the whole controversy is the result of English jealousy of Russia in reference to the East Indian trade. Russia, it says, clearly regarded the hour as propitious for opening commercial intercourse with a large extent of territory without any fear of interference by England, the only power in Europe which might consider its interests in any way placed in jeopardy. "This commercial character of the scheme," the writer says "is the only one which could have drawn from the British government the vigorous manifestation, which, within the last fortnight has created almost universal astonishment."

The writer seems to be entirely ignorant of the intense anxiety with which for thirty years the English have watched the intrigues and movements of Russia in Central Asia, and of the most urgent reasons resulting from their position in India which fully justify their anxiety. Between two hundred and three hundred millions of Asiatics ruled by a little band of Englishmen so few in number that, even if surrounded by their white soldiers, they could be buried under the sandals of their subjects. Then immediately to the north of them are various tribes and nationalities turbulent and independent, but easily made most effective instruments for disturbing the peace of India. The management of them has always been one great difficulty of the Indian government. England, knowing that she holds India only by playing off race against race and sect against sect, in the utter absence of interference from without, for excellent reasons apart from commercial views, dreads the approach of the Russians as possibly fatal to her Indian dominion, and at any rate as certain to weaken her hold upon it. It is, however, idle to criticize the opinions of a writer so ill informed even in the geography of his subject as to extend the territory of Hindostan beyond the boundaries of Cabul.

LEGISLATORS AND LEGISLATION.

The discussions in the Constitutional Convention on the subject of Legislators and Legislation have developed, on the part of the members of that body, not only a very general distrust of the class of men who fill up the Legislature, but a strong inclination to characterize them by all the vile epithets in the vocabulary. The reader of the debates in that Convention, who does not stop to look further and hear more before passing judgment, must rise from their perusal with the conviction that every man who holds a seat in the legislative body is, *prima facia*, a scoundrel and villain.

The remedy which the Convention has devised for the alleged prevalent corruption in legislation is biennial sessions. We have thus got the whole matter reduced to a demonstration. If the Legislature is chosen annually, it will be and must be corrupt; if it is chosen biennially, it must just as surely be pure and incorruptible. What a fortunate thing it is that, in spite of all the villainy that has crept into our legislation, we have a body of exalted patriots in the Convention who can put a stop to it, and who have thus been able to devise a remedy for it! Pennsylvania must have gone to certain destruction if she had not stumbled on the 133 statesmen whom she had gathered into the Spruce Street Presbyterian church.

But, seriously speaking, one of the main reasons why we have not better men in the Legislature, or rather why the best men in the State refuse to go into that body, and so elevate its character, is to be found in the indiscriminate, and therefore unjust, abuse which is so constantly and so generally heaped upon all legislators alike. The members of the Constitutional Convention have indulged in this abusive spirit to the full, and we therefore feel justified in illustrating our argument by referring to them.

We say, then, that the really good men of the State have been kept out of the Legislature by the conviction that, no matter how honestly or purely they might conduct themselves, if elected to it, they would be sure to be held up to public scorn and contempt simply because they were legislators. Men with sensitive natures shrink from the infliction of such abuse, and they know it is sure to come. Constant indulgence in this kind of vilification on the part of many public men and many leading newspapers, has so blackened the name of legislator that now it is impossible to induce the men who should be there to occupy the place, and as a consequence both parties find themselves very much restricted in the material they have to choose from in making nominations.

The remedy for corrupt legislation is not to be found in denouncing every legislator as corrupt, but in judging public men justly. It lies in elevating the legislative office, not in debasing it. When once the able and worthy men of the State can feel that they will be fairly dealt with and honestly judged, they will be willing to help redeem the office of Legislator from reproach by consenting to serve in it, and not till then. The members of the Constitutional Convention would be much better engaged in attending to its legitimate work instead of lending themselves to the voluntary task of defaming men as good as themselves.

For it is to be kept in mind by these men that it is to the Legislature we owe the Convention. They would have no existence before the public but for the Legislature. The law under which the Convention has assembled was passed by the Legislature, and the same people that elected one elected the other. Is the creature better than the creator? If the Legislature is so inherently and irredeemably bad, how was it able to call into being a body of pure men to purify it from its guilt? Do we gather grapes from thorns or figs of thistles? And if so pure, and immaculate, and far-sighted a Convention has sprung from the Legislature, may we not conclude that the source is as pure as the stream? Good does not flow from evil, nor sweet water from a bitter fountain.

We have not much faith, as our readers know, in remedies already devised by this Convention, and any hope of better things hereafter lies almost exclusively in the growth among the people of a more candid and firm spirit in judging the acts of public men. If we are ever to get our best men to consent to serve in the halls of legislation we must make them feel that they will not be misjudged and traduced, and classified indiscriminately with the bad few who may happen to hold the same office or place. Biennial sessions, as a remedy for legislative corruption, may have some occult power to work out our redemption; but our hope is built on the faith that when the legislative office is made honorable, and not till then, will honorable men be found in great abundance to fill it. To make it seem dishonorable, as the members of the Constitutional Convention have been doing, is to continue indefinitely the evil they complain of.

OLD PREJUDICES AT WORK.

Time seems to exert no softening influence upon the prejudices with which a numerous class have from the beginning regarded the peaceful Indian policy of the present administration. We do not allude to the members or to the long tried friends and faithful retainers of the Indian ring. Their fidelity to the contemptible policy of the past rests upon considerations so cogent and persuasive that probably no person has ever been so foolish or so ignorant of human nature as to indulge even a hope of its relaxation. But persons whose selfish interests neither are nor have been involved in the relations between the government and the aborigines, might really with good reason have been expected before now to look with favor upon the operation of a policy which has already done so much toward the removal of a national reproach, and which promises the most valuable results as respects both humanity and economy. And when we speak of results we mean nothing vague, or fanciful, or enthusiastic; it is means that through the working of the pacific policy effects have been already produced, which, in the judgment of able and practical men familiar with the details of the subject from the first, fully justify the experiment and encourage its prosecution. This statement is entirely warranted by the official reports published a few weeks ago; and while the abundant facts therein set forth remain unrefuted and even uncontradicted by competent witnesses, the carping criticisms of the peace policy, in which some newspapers indulge, will not make much impression upon candid minds.

Some of these objectors apparently fancy that the Modoc war, and especially the recent exploits of Captain Jack, prove the folly of President Grant's policy. But no supporter of peaceful measures ever supposed that by their mere introduction the abuses and bad effects springing from the old policy would be at once abolished. Nor did any one ever suppose that all the multitudinous tribes of the Red Skins would immediately recognize the sincerity and peaceful wisdom of the Great Father, and also renounce their own love of war and plunder. The real wonder is not that some of the Sioux and Apaches have been intractable, or that a portion of the Modocs fight, but that so many of the Indians have proved their readiness to fall in with the plans devised for the good of both races.

Then, how idle and impotent an objection to the peace policy is the perpetual reiteration of the charge that the Indians are radically and incurably bloody minded, treacherous, and incapable of friendship with white men. Many of the persons who harp most zealously on this string, no doubt belong to the class of those to whom, according to a late writer, all Jews seem alike in disposition, they never having met their own light discovered the infinite differences in canine character. To the red man the same opprobrious epithets still more unjust, applying the same of the plentiful epithets to them all, in spite of the plentiful historical evidence which establishes the same variety of traits among them as among our own people. Pressed with the remarkable success with which our British neighbors have maintained friendly relations with the Savages in their territory, they either appeal in refutation to purely imaginary differences of position and circumstances, or they refer to the colonial annals of New England for proofs that even there the treachery and cruelty of the Indians, rendered friendly relations with the people of the frontier impossible, in spite of the religious character and fairness of the latter. But the example is not satisfactory. We prefer, however, not to enter into details in illustration of its insufficiency as argument. It may suffice to say that the piety of the New England colonists did not prevent them from being exceedingly hard and rigorous even with one another in business transactions touching real estate, and that, regarding the native owners of the soil as the Israelites of old regarded the Canaanites they believed in all devout fervor in their own divine right to dispossess, if not to destroy them. Of course, a few, perhaps latterly a good many of the colonists under the teaching of earnest students of the Scriptures, entertained more refined and Christian views concerning the rights and destiny of their pagan neighbors; but no delicate or even decent respect for Indian rights could have been the outcome among "the general" of some of the theological teachings in those times most popular. In those days President Grant's peace policy would probably have met with little favor among the excellent people who lived east of the Hudson.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Seven men on the jury before whom "Boss" Tweed is being tried, are said to be liquor dealers and stable keepers, and with but a single exception they are all far from prepossessing in appearance.

A New York correspondent asserts that two of the journals ostensibly devoted to insurance in that city live solely by blackmailing. If this or that company refuse to give them an advertisement something derogatory to it forthwith appears. Unless this or that insurance officer comes down with patronage he is referred to in some slanderous manner.

Two men in Brazil, Ind., lately signed a contract in blood never to taste liquor again. Many and many a devotee at the shrine of free whiskey has left a record in blood of the results of his devotion.

The Wisconsin Legislature has passed a law providing that hotel keepers may not collect their bills from boarders who are billeted above the second floor, unless their rooms be provided with fire-escapes.

The Nebraska Secretary of State is of a very forgiving disposition. He was recently called upon to act as Governor for a week or so, and availed himself of the opportunity to pardon twenty-seven convicts from the penitentiary. Perhaps he had heard of Governor Geary.

If anybody happens to be writing of the physical geography of the United States, let them not forget to mention the recently discovered immense deposit of Epsom salts in Grant county, Minn.

A convict in the Kansas State Prison has invented a new steam road wagon that it is thought will prove a practical success.

The body of a young lady has been placed in the receiving vault of the Indianapolis cemetery for daily inspection, as the doctors are by no means certain of her death. The indications of a trance are the freshness of the countenance and the pliability of the joints.

For the first time in nearly a score of years the budget of Portugal for the current year shows no deficiency, the receipts and expenditures having been equally balanced.

An importation of Asiatic quail, for acclimatization, has been made at San Francisco. It is said to be strong on the wing, and to afford good sport.

Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine for February has a very valuable discussion of house drainage. It is considered that poisonous sewer gases find their readiest access into a house through the leaks in the house pipes, and by the suction produced by the inner warm air and by the chimneys; and it is insisted that traps are necessary wherever the drains and the sewer join.

An English newspaper, speaking of the large amount of coal imported from the United States into the United Kingdom, thinks it probable that eventually a system of iron steam colliers of large tonnage will carry United States coal to all parts of the world. Some vessels now loading for the export trade have a capacity of 4,000 tons.

A California correspondent, writing on the 20th of January, says the weather in that State is as balmy as the breath of June in New England on her brightest day. The country is green and beautiful. Grain is about six inches high, and the winter kitchen gardens are filled with beets, cauliflower, celery, lettuce and the like, while in many fields plowing and sowing and potato planting are in progress.

The pictures for the *Daily Graphic*, the coming illustrated daily paper of New York, are to be made by the photo-lithographic process, by which the sketch, equal in all respects to the old copper etchings, can be put on the press in half an hour after the design enters the office.

Congress having abolished the franking privilege, the rates of postage may now be reduced without any embarrassment to the revenue.

One of the foundries at Peekskill, New York, has a salamander, as it is termed—a furnace in which the molten ore has been permitted to grow cold, and was estimated that it will cost $50,000 to remedy the evil and put the furnace into working order again.

In view of the doubts entertained as to the prerogatives of the Senate in the examination of the Electoral votes, a resolution has been adopted in that body, instructing the Secretary of the Senate to prepare a statement of the action of the Senate in examining and counting the Electoral vote since 1789.

A bill is before the Vermont Legislature which proposes to go to the bottom of this railroad accident business, and make it murder in the first degree when loss of life is caused by accident resulting from a maliciously obstructed track, and imprisonment for life when loss of property only results.

An immense gypsum mine has been discovered on the Grand River, near Grand Rapids, Michigan. The deposit is twenty feet thick, lies eight feet below the surface, and will yield about 100,000 tons to the acre.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Charlemagne Tower, a wealthy capitalist of this State, has, says the Red River (Minn.) *Gazette*, taken a large interest in a colonization enterprise of that region.

The remains of Mrs. Horace White, wife of the editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, will reach New York on Monday next, and will be taken in charge by friends of the family. The bereaved husband is in New Orleans, in obedience to the orders of his physician.

John J. Ingalls, elected United States Senator by the Kansas Legislature, to succeed Senator Pomeroy, is a lawyer by profession and resides at Atchison. He is about forty years of age and has been a resident of Kansas for fifteen years. He was Secretary of the Territorial Council and afterwards of the State Senate. He is well known in the West as a newspaper and magazine writer and has always belonged to the Republican party. He is a ready and forcible speaker.

The "good gray poet," Walt Whitman, is suffering from rheumatism, not paralysis. Walt is so "good" that more than one friend has detected a likeness in his character to that of Charles Lamb. His benevolence and amiability are proverbial, and his confinement affects Washington like the loss of some "sweet familiar presence." Surcease of pain and health to thee, Walt Whitman!

Southern papers have a report that Colonel C. C. Tew, of North Carolina, a Confederate prisoner, is still confined on the Dry Tortugas.

The sentence of Major Benjamin P. Runkle, late Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky, who was tried, found guilty and sentenced by a court-martial held at Louisville to be cashiered, to pay a fine of $7,000, and to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for four years, has been approved by the President, except the cashiering. This is an act of decided magnanimity on the part of President Grant, especially in view of the course pursued by Runkle and his friends during the late campaign.

Mr. Edwin James is whining through England that he could not obtain money enough in eleven years' practice as a lawyer in New York to return to Europe. This is calculated to give one a higher estimate of parties litigant in the metropolis than almost any other fact that could have been stated. And now let us hope that it will be several times eleven years before Mr. James earns enough money by the practice of his profession in England to pay his passage back to this country.

Miss E. J. Beers has been elected County School Superintendent of Grundy county, Iowa, over two worthy masculine competitors. She is a graduate of the Pennsylvania Normal School.

"Prince Bill," as the new King of the Sandwich Islands is usually styled, is said by Mark Twain to be a splendid fellow, with talent, genius, education, gentlemanly manners, generous instincts, and an intellect that shines as radiantly though floods of whisky as if that fluid but fed a calcium light in his head. There is no blood relationship between him and the house of the Kamehamehas. He comes of an older and prouder race—a race of imperious chiefs and princes of the Island of Maui, who held undisputed sway there during several hundred years. He is the eleventh prince in the direct descent, and the natives always paid a peculiar homage to his venerable nobility, which they never vouchsafed to the mushroom Kamehamehas.

Wm. T. Read, grandson of George Read, signer of the Declaration of Independence, died in New Castle, Delaware, on Wednesday, of paralysis, aged about eighty-years. He was a member of the State Legislature during several terms, but is best known as being the author of the Life of George Read, his grandfather, which contains the fullest information there is in print of the part taken by Delawareans in the Revolutionary war, and of Col. Delaware. He was when he died a member of the Centennial Commission. He has lived very quietly, has no children, and was much respected by the community.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

New Year's Day Threatened With Extinction—Past and Present Etiquette—Young Ladies at Home and in Society—Toilettes.

As the season wanes great public balls begin to take the place of the private receptions, and entertainments which have occupied the day and part of the nights since winter commenced. There are certain balls for benevolent purposes with an extended list of lady patronesses which it is permitted people of society to attend, and, though the *grand dames* do not themselves make their appearance in their freshest toilettes, yet a vast number of people buy tickets or hire boxes at high rates, for the purpose of patronizing the great ladies and getting a nod, bow or smile in return. Some one says that "institutions" were invented to get rid of poor relations, but certainly the benevolent institutions of New York are largely used as a means of getting into "society." New-rich women, or the wives of rich men will pay a large sum to see their names in the list with Mrs. Jonathan Blue-blood or Mrs. David Sauerkraut. It is something to meet them on committees or at assemblages of the managerial force, or the directory, even if they are never invited to their homes, and all the same, the children obtain the *entree* into the charmed circle if the parents do not. The great charity balls, however, very fine as a spectacle. The lady managers are part of the show—part of what people pay their ten dollars per ticket to see—and they know it, and of late years have accepted the situation to the extent of forming in line and opening the festivities with a march in procession round the floor of the Academy of Music. They are always accompanied by very high bred young daughters and nieces, who remain in the seclusion of boxes with male friends until the proper time arrives, when they descend to the floor, perform fashionably the limited number of duty dances, and retire again to their boxes to examine and criticise through their pearl opera glasses the over dressed crowd who have come to puff and pant, and smell and swell, and drag after them enormously long trains for their amusement.

A fancy dress ball and an old-fashioned party.

Few fancy dress balls have taken place this season, but there is a rumor of one on a grand scale, to be given by a lady who has a magnificent house for the purpose, which will probably be considered one of the events of this somewhat slow and sober winter. To this house a large conservatory is attached, and a music room—the latter a really grand saloon, with parqueterie floor and dome-like ceiling, which upon occasion does duty as a spacious ball room. This saloon communicates with the supper room by a wide, circular hallway, in the middle of which is a fountain, and the sides of which are to be lined with banks and stands of flowers. The mansion is, in fact, two houses turned into one, with an interior adapted to the largest social requirements. Among the dresses which it is decided must figure on the occasion the following are worth mentioning:

Twilight—Composed of graduated shades of gray tarletan, with flounces to the waist. Across the body a shade of the darkest shade fastened on the shoulder with a black bat. A light gray veil upon the head over the flowing hair studded with moths and other insects. A wand in the hand, with a black top and an owl perched upon it.

Fire and Ice—Not consists of white tulle over blue crepe trimmed with garlands of pretty flowers. A wreath is also worn upon the head and a bunch carried in the hand. If a good gaslight blue is selected the effect of this dress is charming—otherwise it fails.

A rather tall, slender brunette with regular features has chosen the dress of Ceres. It is made of soft fine mull muslin, skirt and low tunic bordered with gold, and the latter held in with a gold band at the waist. The hair is arranged in a simple Grecian knot, a few ringlets only being allowed to fall upon the neck. A wreath of golden wheat, ears arranged like the leaves of a Norman wreath, is worn upon the head and a small gold sickle is carried in the hand.

The Charlotte Corday dress is trying in its severe plainness, yet a charming young girl has determined to wear it. A short white dress, with a scant skirt trimmed round the bottom with one garnet flounce, and a plain fichu of muslin over the neck, not crossed over the boddice but folded down to the low waist and tied behind. A cap of white muslin like that which goes by her name, having a large, full, round crown bordered with lace and a broad green ribbon which falls in loops and ends at the back. Charlotte Corday is said to have been a dazzlingly fair blonde.

Two other dresses which will appear were very much admired at a masquerade given last year. One of these is *Bopeep*, the other the *Haymaker*. Both require that the wearers should be young and pretty. The first consists of a bright blue silk skirt (short) trimmed with black velvet; a black velvet pointed boddice laced with red ribbon over a white waist; a shepherdess hat of straw, trimmed with field flowers and a crook mounted with bunches of narrow, parti-colored ribbon. The *Haymaker* wears a short skirt of buff linen. A white linen chemise with short, puffed sleeves, black velvet braces with straps across front and back, an apron of white linen trimmed with black velvet, and a wide hat of coarse, white straw trimmed with black velvet ribbons studded in front with daisies.

All these dresses are quite simple and easily arranged. Another—*Marie Antoinette at Trianon*—is more elaborate. It is composed of pale yellow silk, trimmed with pleated white muslin flounces. Over the skirt is worn a yellow silk polonaise cut high at the back, low in front, and with *antique* sleeves bordered with ruffles of Valenciennes lace. The skirt, very long, is trimmed with ruffles of Valenciennes lace, and looped up at the sides with lace and tea-roses. Above the boddice, which is very low in front, there is a small garret themisette, tied with black velvet. A bunch of tea-roses is on one side. Powdered hair and turquoise and diamond ornaments accompany this toilette.

Pop corn and kissing party.

Another item of interest has been created by the announcement, from a somewhat distinguished source, of an old-fashioned entertainment. According to the invitations, a "pop corn and kissing party," to which overskirts will not be admitted and for which bib aprons will be required. It is understood that all the arrangements are to be in the very strictest accordance with these provisions. A colored fiddler is to furnish the music. All the old games are being hunted up, and are also to be revived under the auspices of a well known philosopher and scientist, and the refreshments are to consist exclusively of crullers, doughnuts, mince pies, and all those horrible old indigestibilities which come under the head of "good old-fashioned fare." Whether the belles and beaux of the period have strength and vivacity enough left to enable them to bear up under a prolonged infliction of blindman's buff, Copenhagen, Spanish dance, twirl the trencher and hunt the slipper, there is grave reason to doubt; but, should they prove equal to the occasion, it will undoubtedly be a memorable one.

An old custom endangered.

The old Knickerbocker custom of calling upon New Year's day has survived all the attacks that have heretofore been made upon it—the vicissitudes of the war, the changes of fashion and the difficulties of housekeeping—but it seems likely to succumb to the inevitable Patrick, bravely as it fought the intractable Bridget. For the past few years calls have not been confined to the parlor, but have extended to the kitchen as well. The gentlemen employed by the grocer, the butcher, the milkman, and the baker, to carry their baskets and distribute their wares, make additional gyrations and call upon all the "ladies" whom they have become acquainted with in the course of their rounds and have exchanged greetings with upon area steps. The consequences to the families whom they honor with these attentions are sometimes annoying. The ladies down stairs must be dressed up and attend to their duties, which are naturally more onerous than usual, carelessly and grudgingly. Moreover, they must have refreshments for their callers, and though in this matter they are sometimes assisted by a surreptitious bottle of whisky, crackers and Bologna sausage, which of course are paid for by their employers, yet the mistress of the house not unfrequently finds that large amounts of coffee, cake, sandwiches have disappeared and are not to be accounted for. All this is perplexing. The question is, are these privileges a part of our common humanity? Are we to abolish them, or give them up to our servants? I consider it a good question for a debating society. But whatever the conclusion is, the result, actually, will be all the same—the kitchen department will win.

Etiquette of New Year's day.

The etiquette of New Year's day has changed somewhat of late years. Formerly it was considered incumbent upon ladies themselves to wait upon their guests, handing them refreshments, and serving as hostesses. Now it is customary for the ladies to receive the dishes which had been used, wash and replace them. The advance in luxury and what is called refinement has changed all this. The elaborate dressing of modern times will not admit of much exertion on the part of the wearers, only studied and graceful motions and attitudes are admissable. With a corps of servants the lady of the house will not run the risk of soiling her white fingers, and it is not good style to set an overflowing table, or urge guests to eat against their will. There is something that is good in this and something that is not so good. The heartiness of welcome is gone. The beautiful cordiality expressed in serving guests with ones own hands is gone. And with more cost and more elegance we have less real hospitality.

Young ladies in the house.

When there are young ladies at home it is especially delightful to see them busied at all times in performing necessary services for parents and friends. I recall two houses in New York where the wealth of the occupants does infinitely less than the charming grace of the daughters of the house to render a stay in either, be it long or short, something to be remembered. No servants ever wait on those personal attentions upon a guest, which, slight though they may be, serve to stamp the manner of the doing upon the heart of the recipient. This is one of the uses to which girls can put themselves, which, trivial though it seems, is worthy their attention.

Young ladies' toilettes.

The effect of a toilette this season depends infinitely more upon its arrangement than upon the material of which it is composed. If it is very much bunched up, or very much spread out, or very mixed in material and color, cost cannot save it from condemnation. Young ladies especially affect the restricted style. They wear a tournure, of course, but it is small, flat on the hips, and made long, so that the skirt trails fromit to the ground without forming that enlarged hump in the back which has so singular an appearance looked at from the abstract and general rather than the concrete and individual point of view. Nearly all traces of Dolly Varden have disappeared; if stripes are worn they are very narrow, and figured silks are confined to dowagers, or at least to married ladies who are no longer anxious. Muslin pleating as garniture and white muslin overskirts are passe.

The evening and dinner toilettes of the "nice" girls of New York society are composed of pale tinted silks, soft and rich. Satin de leon or poult de soie, trimmed with white lace or china crepe and lace upon the low, small basque or pointed waist, and sash, which is usually draped low upon the back or side of the skirt; sometimes outlining a very neddar-ate panier. Overskirts are abandoned unless flounced by a polonaise, but the entire length of the front is sometimes formed by flat side pleatings, partly covered by a little apron of crepe or guipure, and fastened at the back or under the basque, or sash ends. When made of guipure they are bordered with lace, headed with a fringed ruching of silk; when of crepe fringe may be the garniture, with a silk heading. Skirts are cut demi-train, and the majority are destitute of trimming except such as have been described.

More low boddices are worn this season than have ever been indulged in before by unmarried ladies in New York society. Time was when "nice" girls would not wear a low-necked dress, and considered themselves dressed for the party" in a cashmere cut high, with lace ruffles at the neck and wrists. But that was when Irving Place and Union Square were tolerably fashionable localities. Now the elder girls, and there are beginning to be a good many verging upon thirty, or thereabouts, have their evening dresses cut below the shoulder blades at the back, and to a mere point in front, with the apparently benevolent intention of allowing the men who have not come up to the marrying figure the privilege of seeing whether there is to be seen, for nothing, "European styles." "French fashions" get the credit of all this, when in reality nothing can be farther from European practice. French girls hardly appear in society at all until after they are married, and though it is doubtful if this seclusion is any more in the interests of morality than the latitude allowed to American girls, yet one would prefer to see the freedom still tempered as of old with natural modesty and reserve.

House jackets.

Jackets have re-established themselves so firmly in popular favor that they will be likely to find a tolerably long lease of life. They are convenient and useful, and that after all goes a long way—even in fashions. The sleeveless house jackets are particularly worthy of commendation, because the design as at present worn is pretty, becoming and adapted to the purpose. The favorite style is a plain, high body, cut in small basque points at the back and front. It is absolutely destitute of trimming, unless the piping at the edge is called so, and when made in velvet forms a handsome addition to a plain coat-sleeved dress of dark silk or cashmere. The plainness, in addition to the rich material, it must be understood, gives them their distinction. Trimmed with fringe or lace they look old, and if any garniture at all is required it is permitted it is a simple line along the edge of silk and jet embroidery, or narrow galloons stitched on flat—but this last is only upon cloth. The penchant for jackets may invest jacket suits with a little of the interest which they had begun to lose. The polonaise is by no means set aside. The fact that it is now made in fine yak, and even Bhantilly lace, is sufficient proof that it is considered an institution, for the present at least. The black lace polonaise, by the way, is charming over a high necked, coat-sleeved, semi-trained dress of a *fade* or cameo tint. It is an excellent investment for a bride, because it can be put to so many uses.

Charming indoor toilettes

are made of light grey serge, cashmere and alpacca, with plain tunic or sleeveless lacket of blue all wool empress cloth, delaine or poult de soie. No fringe or hanging trimming is used upon these jackets or over-dresses; the edge is plainly finished with a piping of silk and the skirt is snugly caught up on one side only with straps, from which is suspended a square pocket, or with one of the pretty leather or metal contrivances for holding keys, scissors, and the like, put there for ornament and not for use.

Unless, indeed, the wearers are skillful and industrious, as the daughters of a wealthy man, who was found recently, busily employed making over a bonnet.

"What makes you do that?" inquired the caller.

"Is it not well done?" asked the young lady, holding up a very pretty and stylish chapeau.

"Yes, it is certainly very handsome," admitted the friend, "but I would rather go without bonnets than bother my head making them over, especially if my father were as rich as yours."

"I dont see," rejoined the sensible girl, "why I should deprive myself of a pleasure because my father is rich. I like to do it, and the money I save I have use for. Besides my father might not always be rich, or I might marry a poor man, and then it will be necessary for me to make my own bonnets. So you see it is not wholly a caprice. There is reason behind it.

Jennie June.

A New Departure in Medicine.

It is difficult to induce the medical profession to abandon the old grooves in which it has traveled for centuries. Purgation, vomication, opium, quinization and blisteration, are its team of venerable hobbies, and it does not like to harness up the new four-in-hand of invigoration, regulation, purification and renovation, and take a new departure. Advanced practitioners, however, who are not wedded to old dogmas, admit that in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters we possess, so to speak, a counter charm to the malign influences that produce various diseased conditions. They do not deny that in cases of general debility, nervous complaints, and in all disturbances of the liver, the bowels and the digestive organs, this powerful and wholesome vegetable remedy effects extraordinary cures. The public rendered this verdict many years ago, and the enlightened members of the profession acquiesce in it. Better late than never.

Baker's Elixir Calesaya Bark and Iron.

A delicious Tonic; enriches the blood, cures Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility. Delighted with it—wonderfully helped by it. Large bottles, 75 cents. Sold at

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Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS FOR THE SYNDICATE,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 31, 1873.

No new argument need or can be added to Governor Hartranft's recommendation to amend the usury laws of this State. A law modeled on that of Massachusetts seems most in favor, which legalizes the rate at seven per cent. unless otherwise agreed. As the tax on real estate and mortgages has been done away with, mortgage investments will become one of the best forms possible for capitalists and corporations. The discussion of the bill in the Legislature, as reported this morning, shows the favorable temper of the members and the prospect that the bill will become a law during the present session. We are glad to see the stand the Allegheny county members have taken, especially in the manly manner in which Mr. McCormick managed the debate, and his able advocacy of a just measure, which has the full approval of his constituents.

With this much needed legislation we hope to see the suggestions of the Governor in regard to insurance laws carried out in some practical way, for with such action will come reciprocal friendly legislation in other States. We know that some of the leading life and fire insurance companies of the East stand ready and anxious to loan us money in large amounts on real estate security as soon as they can safely do so. Capital now much needed here and only obtainable at high figures will then flow in, reducing the high rates, stimulating business and benefiting the whole Commonwealth.

Another much needed measure is a *pro rata* freight law, providing that the rate of freight shall not be governed in any way by the quantity shipped, thus doing away with the system of drawbacks, whereby the large shippers have an advantage over the small, to the detriment of the latter; and that the rate per mile shall be the same for all distances. The need of this measure is the well known fact that railroads carry through freight at low prices and make up the difference on local freights, which has no way of escape—so that there are many instances of carrying for "a greater distance for a less price."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	119	119	119¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114½	114½	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116½	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	116¼	116	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116¾	116¼	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116¾	116¾	116¾
10-40s	115	115	115¼
New 5s	115		115¾
Currency 6s	119¾	119¾	119¾
Currency 6s	115	115¼	115¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
United States 6s of 1881	118¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	116¾
United States 10-40s	115
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116¾
Currency Pacifics	115¾

—As announced in our telegrams this morning the new syndicate are ready to receive subscriptions to the new 5 per cent loan, either at par in gold, in currency at the market rate, or in 6-20 bonds at par, adjusting the difference of interest at time of settlement. The subscription books will be open for but three days from February 4th, when it is expected that more than the $300,000,000 will be subscribed for, it is therefore important that home interests and holders of 5-20's make early subscriptions in order that they may receive equal terms with foreign subscribers in case a *pro rata* reduction of the allotments become necessary.

The advantages of this loan over all other bonds of the United States are so familiar that it is hardly necessary to recapitulate them. They cannot be redeemed until after ten years from their date. They are payable upon their face, principal and interest, in coin of the present standard value. Interest payable quarterly; and in case of registered bonds, checks are mailed by the Treasury Department to the holder's address. They are exempt from all taxation, national, State and municipal.

Messrs. McVay & Co. announce that they are prepared to offer the same terms as Jay Cooke & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co. and Drexel, Morgan & Co., the immediate agents of the government in placing the loan.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

January 31, 1873.	10:30 M.	11:30 M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Canton	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
Western Union	84¾	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
Pacific Mail	73¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	75¼	75¼
Adams Express					95½	
Wells, Fargo & Co					93½	
American Express					69¾	
United States Express					50	
New York Central	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
Erie	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
Michigan Central	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Michigan Southern	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
Illinois Central	134	134	134	134	134	134
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93	93	93	93	93	93
Chicago and North-west	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
Do preferred						
Rock Island	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
St. Paul	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
Do preferred	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
Wabash	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
Do. preferred	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
Fort Wayne	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
Ohio and Mississippi	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
Union Pacific	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Chicago and Alton	93	93	93	93	93	93
Do. preferred						
Boston, Hartford & Erie	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Hudson	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Harlem	125	125	125	125	125	125
C. C. & I. C.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
Hannibal & St. Jo	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
Iron Mountain						
Atlantic Mail						

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn's Central	88¾	Phila. and Erie	27¾
Reading	97	Lehigh Navigation	38¾
United Co.'s of N.J.	121	Pittsburgh 8s	73
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	23¾	A. V. R.R. 7-30s	91
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60	Central Transport'n	45¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, January 31, 1873.

REMARKS.—The weather has materially moderated, and there are those who predict that the more 'cool snaps" will visit us; but we are somewhat skeptical on this point, owing to the fact that February is in store, and may upset the calculations of the wisest weather. Taking advantage of the mildness of the day, we took special pains to get the true rulings of the market, which we give below, remarking that they are wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES—Owing to the heavy stock, prices are lower, and we are reported sales choice cooking at $3 50@3 75 per bbl. Receipts 161 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—There is an active demand at 50 @60c per gallon as to quality.

ASHES—Dealers report a fair trade demand with unchanged prices. We quote as follows: Pearls 11@ 11½c; pots 10c; soda ash 4¾@5c; refined 6@6½c; nitrate soda 4¾@5c; arsenic 3¾@4c.

ALES—The market remains quiet and firm, with sales of Pittsburgh brands at $9 ⅌ bbl; XX, $10; India Ale, $11; Porter $10.

BUTTER—The supply of choice roll butter has increased, and is now fully up with the demand and prices are weaker. Common and medium grades are abundant with little demand. We quote as follows: Choice roll 26@28c; prime 18@20c; common 9@10c ⅌ lb. Receipts 46 packages.

BEANS—Choice white navy meets ready sale at $3 50@3 75; inferior $2 ⅌ bushel.

BESWAX—We are reported sales at 25@30c in a jobbing way.

BAKING POWDER—We are reported sales of Banner Baking Powder as follows: 1 h cans, $ dozen $6 00; 1 lb cans $8 25; 2½ lb cans $2 00 ⅌ doz.

BROOM CORN—Prices nominally 4½@5c, as to quality and condition.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We make some slight changes in prices, and give the following as the figures at which actual sales are made: Sugar cured hams 13½c; sugar cured shoulders 7½c; plain shoulders 6½c; rib sides 8c; clear rib sides 8¾c; clear sides 9c; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef 10c; extra mess pork $14 50; ham sausage 10c; leaf lard, in tierces, 9c; half bbls 9½c; pure leaf lard, in kegs, half bbls, $4 50; kegs $2 50. Receipts—Bacon, tierces 25.

CHEESE—Receipts 175 boxes. Prices are lower and the market rather slow. We quote as follows: New York factory 16¾@17c; Ohio factory 14@15c; Dairy 13@13½c; Ohio Factory, round lots, 13½c; jobbing lots 14@14½c.

COKE—Trade dull, with small sales at $6 50@ 7 ⅌ ton as to quality and condition.

CRACKERS—We have no change to note in prices. Dealers report a fair demand for Sackett's and Carey's at $12@13 ⅌ bbl; cultivated and common $9@11@12.

CARBON OIL—There is a steady trade demand for standard brands, but at 27½c for prime with the usual advance from stores.

CONDENSED MILK—The demand continues fair, with sales at $6 00 ⅌ case.

COFFEE MEATS—The market is quiet and rather slow. Sales hams at 8c; clear sides 8½c; shoulders 5½c. Lard 8@8½c per lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Prices are a shade lower for choice apples. We quote peaches, halves, 7@8½c; choice apples 5@6c; fair, 4@4½c.

FEATHERS—The market is well supplied, the ruling of the market being 50@55c ⅌ lb.

FISH—The market is well supplied, the ruling of the market being 50@55c ⅌ lb.

FLOUR

THE VERY LATEST.

Credit Mobilier Ring.

THE CORRUPTION FUND

STOCK JOBBING SCHEME.

Partial Disclosures Made.

GEN. NEGLEY TO BE CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

Mr. Durant Exposes the Tricks of Alley & Co.

Farcical Stock Subscriptions.

MORE ABOUT THE AMES CONTRACT.

The President of the Union Pacific Makes Further Statements.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31, 1873.

Stewart, the lobbyist, is well established in the Woolley prison at the Capitol, and still refuses to tell anything. He was, however, partially flanked to-day by the committee through evidence given by his chief lobby assistant, Alex. Hay, at the time of his use of *the* corruption fund traced to him. Hay *did not* intend to tell anything, and *it is impossible* to give an idea of his *rambling answers*, but he *did* describe the *character* of the bonds used *and their destination* that the chances are with such *good luck* some of them will be traced. Beside *Union Pacific* bonds there was a large lot of construction bonds, of what is now known as the Kansas Pacific, distributed. These were of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, and were exchangable for regular bonds of the road at a later period, and some of these were afterwards redeemed at a handsome figure. To-morrow the committee expects to reach the matter of the stock jobbery scheme, the details of which were given by Horace Clark yesterday, and for the introduction in the House of the resolution to promote Lieut.-Gen. Negley will be called to account. He says he did it in his line of duty, and was not a party to the full knowledge of its reaching Wall street three days before he moved it on the flo r. Those who know Cowlamd, Butler's secretary, think he did not write the letters sent to Clark without assistance.

Colfax Will Appear To-day.

Mr. Colfax informed Judge Poland to-day that he would appear to-morrow through counsel, and attempt to vindicate himself. McComb will also be examined and will produce the remainder of his letters from Ames. The sessions of both committees promise to be of an important character.

By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, January 31.—At the sitting of Judge Poland's committee this morning, Wilson was recalled and again went over the subject of his transactions with Brooks relating to the transfer of Credit Mobilier and Union Pacific stock.

Dr. T. C. Durant appeared and submitted a reply to John B. Alley's testimony of January 2, saying that Alley's statements were at variance as to the facts concerning the two corporations, and untrue and unjust as to persons living and deceased. Durant then quoted from the records of the railroad company the House contempt report against the Credit Mobilier. Ames, Alley, and their friends were not the original subscribers in the Union Pacific road, their only interest having arisen from being stockholders in the Credit Mobilier. Alley and friends seemed to consider all sums saved to the Union Pacific as robbed from them as stockholders of the Credit Mobilier. Alley had, with unparalleled impudence, attributed to Ames and his party the views and policy of their opponents. Ames & Co. developed several plans which involved the least of construction to the railroad company. One of these plans was the payment of large commissions to themselves for loans to the company, or procuring for it such loans. The locomotives, which had been purchased at governmental sale as common property and being repaired, were forced upon the company by Oakes Ames. They are not worth one hundred and fifty miles of the road next west of the one hundredth meridian was being built for about $10,000 per mile, additional subsidy bonds and section houses. This fact appears from the Boone contract, and witness examined a copy of it. He further said that Alley and company improperly charged him with many items and neglected to credit him with stock, and thus placed him in a false position, in order to influence the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad. As to the Fisk suit, witness stated that Ames, then acting President of the Credit Mobilier, gave directions to the Treasurer to receive no subscriptions for stock, except when accompanied with the payment of the par value thereof. Thereupon Alley and his friends proceeded to subscribe for stock. On the first subscription being made a parcel of greenbacks was produced by the party making the subscription, stating to the Treasurer that it was a tender of fifty-five per cent of the amount of the par value of his subscription, which was of course refused by the Treasurer, as the party proposed to be tendered was not, as I understand, ever counted by the Treasurer, but was turned over to the party so offering to subscribe, to be used the next minute on another subscription, and so on. The payments were made in such way at this time are three in the name of John B. Alley and John B. Alley, Trustee, amounting in the aggregate to $28,500,000. This farcical subscription and tender thereon was continued for a period of about ten minutes time, and reached in amount the sum of about $60,000,000. Not a dollar of this money passed into the hands of the company, nor was it intended it should pass. All this took place about five days before the election of directors. The by-laws of the company provided that no stock could be voted on which had not stood on the books of the company, in the name of the person offering to vote thereon, for ten days previous to the election. On the day of the election Alley and his friends, with General B. F. Butler present as their counsel, in the stockholders' meeting, passed a new resolution amending these by-laws to suit their desires, appointed new inspectors and opened new polls, duly appointed secretaries having previously opened the polls and commenced receiving votes. All parties were cognizant from voting and receiving tickets for stock on which no money had been paid at this election, but I understand, it is pretended to be in some way succeeded in getting one of the injunctions modified, the election being carried on in two polls, with two sets of inspectors on the two rolls, one ticket representing the old Board and the other that of Alley and his friends. Each Board of Inspectors declared their ticket elected. An injunction restraining the use of the bogus board from acting was at once procured and served on them to which they submitted. The witness cited certain precedents adopted by Courts of Trustees for which Alley voted, declaring dividends under the Ames contract. Witness stated that no dividends on the statement of Alley that he (Alley) was opposed to the distribution of profits under the Ames contract. Witness said Alley's claims to be a patriotic and unselfish course in connection with this enterprise were as baseless as many of his other statements. The other trustees were so disgusted with Alley's transactions that his resignation was insisted upon.

He next cited the Oakes Ames contract to build six hundred and sixty-seven miles of road at the following prices: First, one hundred miles $42,000 per mile; second, one hundred and sixty-seven miles at $45,000; third, one hundred miles at $50,000; fourth, one hundred miles at $80,000; fifth, one hundred miles at $90,000, and eighty-seven miles at $96,000. On the 15th of October Ames assigned the contract to seven trustees, of this release from all liabilities under the contract was duly executed by the proper officers of the company, and Ames's responsibility ceased. Witness next referred to the fact that General Dodge was Chief Engineer of the road under a salary of $10,000 per annum, and was a member of Congress in Washington, instead of being on the road. Ames, however, continued to pay his salary, and was informed that Dodge could do more good in Washington, where he was, than on the road. He further found that the wife of General Dodge had one hundred shares of the Credit Mobilier stock. He did not mean to say that the Chief Engineer would be unduly influenced in his duties by any interest which his wife might have. He next produced his order suspending Dodge as Chief Engineer on account of over estimates of the amounts due contractors made by him, and the reply of Dodge that the estimates were made up from data furnished by Messrs. Reed and Crane.

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Mr. Clark said the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company had not considered whether they would call on those who had made a division of the profits in the Credit Mobilier to refund to the company, but the subject had been agitated among the stockholders. There would be no formal action until all the legal and reliable facts could be ascertained. The management of the company did not desire to withhold unjustly any facts; but when the facts were ascertained the company would be glad to do every of just thing to be tendered was not, as I understand, ever counted by the Treasurer, but was turned over to the party so offering to subscribe, to be used the next minute on another subscription, and so on. The payments were made in such way at this time are three in the name of John B. Alley and John B. Alley, Trustee, amounting in the aggregate to $28,500,000. This farcical subscription and tender thereon was continued for a period of about ten minutes time, and reached in amount the sum of about $60,000,000. Not a dollar of this money passed into the hands of the company, nor was it intended it should pass. All this took place about five days before the election of directors. The by-laws of the company provided that no stock could be voted on which had not stood on the books of the company, in the name of the person offering to vote thereon, for ten days previous to the election. On the day of the election Alley and his friends, with General B. F. Butler present as their counsel, in the stockholders' meeting, passed a new resolution amending these by-laws to suit their desires, appointed new inspectors and opened new polls, duly appointed secretaries having previously opened the polls and commenced receiving votes. All parties were cognizant from voting and receiving tickets for stock on which no money had been paid at this election, but I understand, it is pretended to be in some way succeeded in getting one of the injunctions modified, the election being carried on in two polls, with two sets of inspectors on the two rolls, one ticket representing the old Board and the other that of Alley and his friends. Each Board of Inspectors declared their ticket elected. An injunction restraining the use of the bogus board from acting was at once procured and served on them to which they submitted. The witness cited certain precedents adopted by Courts of Trustees for which Alley voted, declaring dividends under the Ames contract. Witness said Alley's claims to be a patriotic and unselfish course in connection with this enterprise were as baseless as many of his other statements. The other trustees were so disgusted with Alley's transactions that his resignation was insisted upon.

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Adjourned until to-morrow.

CITY MATTERS.

Serious Charges.

Mrs. Honora Foley appeared before Alderman Cooke this morning and charged Mrs. Jane Beamen with assault and battery and also with rape. Prosecutrix alleges that *the defendant* came to her house in Manchester on Sunday last, *she* being alone and made indecent proposals to her. She repelled them, and then, she alleges, drew a knife and by force and threats *she* succeeded in accomplishing his purpose. Defendant was arrested and held for a hearing on Tuesday next. He denies the charges in toto.

The New Church at Bellevue.

To-morrow the new United Presbyterian Church of Bellevue borough is to be dedicated, when three services will be held. The building is a neat frame, capable of seating about four hundred people, is handsomely furnished, and cost, in all, about $6,000. It is hoped that the church will be opened almost free of debt. To-morrow morning the Rev. Witherspoon will preach at half-past ten in the morning; the Rev. W. J. Reed, in the afternoon, at three, and the Rev. Mr. Milligan in the evening.

The Desired Information.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Will you please inform your correspondent, "K," that the signal service weather report office is in the First National Bank Building, room No. 33, where any information concerning the weather in such cities as reports are received from will be cheerfully given. If more interest was manifested among the citizens of Pittsburgh concerning the signal service, there is no doubt but that an appropriation sufficiently large to allow all reports to be received here and maps issued the same as at other cities would be made by Congress. At present eighteen reports are received and bulletined at 9:30 A. M. and 5:45 P. M. The office is open from 8 A. M to 10:30 P. M., between which hours "K" and all others interested are invited to call. W. E. SMITH,

Observatory, Signal Service, U. S. A.

The Hartman Case—Recovery of Stolen Goods.

Yesterday morning the "Four Mile House," on Frankstown avenue, was visited by some customers from Greensburg for some of the missing clothing which the burglar Hartman, it was supposed had deposited there. The search proved successful, a large quantity of men's clothing being found on the premises. Mr. DIXON, of Greensburg, identified some pantaloons, vests, coats, &c., the clothing been taken from his hotel, the DIXON House, one evening when Hartman stopped there. He was also identified, committed to the Greensburg jail, and will have his trial on Tuesday next. Mrs. Evans, of Greensburg, says that the goods in sack first removed in the express office contained a pair of pants, with the name of Jacob Kirkpatrick on the waist band. The transactions of Hartman will likely be fully ventilated at the trial, and his connection with several burglaries committed in the vicinity of Greensburg established.

Another Fire in Allegheny.

About three o'clock yesterday morning flames were discovered issuing from the cabinet manufactory of Messrs. Renvers & Co., at the corner of Sandusky alley and West Diamond street, Allegheny, resulting in its total destruction. An alarm was sounded calling out one district, but, as the fire was making rapid progress, Chief Crow sounded a general alarm. The building was a large three story brick, and in the immediate vicinity there were a number of small frame buildings, but the fire was confined to the manufactory. The firm had a large amount of finished stock in the establishment, having been busily engaged in preparing for the spring trade. It is said there was a considerable amount of seasoned lumber and some valuable machinery. The loss, it is estimated, will aggregate about $15,000—$5,000 stock and fixtures; $4,000 on building, and $2,000 on machinery. There is an insurance of $5,000 divided as follows: Allemania and German Insurance Companies. The fire is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries, as the gas in the building were extinguished as early as five o'clock the previous evening. The engine room is located in the alley, but the boiler and furnace room are outside of the main building, and separate from it by a stone wall eighteen inches in thickness.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Another week of a very pleasing and particularly entertaining dramatic feast comes to an end with the performances of this afternoon and evening, when Miss Charlotte Thompson will conclude her very successful engagement. A new play from the pen of Sea of Ice will be repeated, and for the evening an attractive bill is presented. Next week, the favorite Maggie Mitchell.

Alexander Theater.

Special arrangements have been made to please in the matinee of the American matinees who will be present this afternoon. In the evening, in addition to a jubilee bill, three live pigs are to be drawn for by the audience. Look out for fun.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Prof. Willis Cobb and his performing dogs, monkeys and goats are among the most enjoyable features of the entertainments at this house. Many children to see them this afternoon. Mr. Williams has prepared a host of surprises for to-night.

Library Hall.

On Tuesday evening next Miss Frances E. Willard will lecture on "The New Chivalry." Admission 75 cents.

The Strakosch Concerts.

On Monday evening the Patti-Mario concert troupe will give its farewell entertainment in our city at Library Hall. The many excellencies of this organization are still fresh in the remembrance of the musical portion of our community, and a rush will be secured to-day at Klebet & Bro.'s music store.

Academy of Music.

Next week we are to have five nights and one matinee of English opera. The troupe includes Miss Rose Hersee, Miss Emma Howson, Mrs. Seguin, Mr. J. B. Bowler, Mr. Eugene Clark, Mr. Chatterson, Mr. John H. Chatterson, and a number of other principals. Each Board of Inspectors declared their ticket elected. An injunction restraining the use of the bogus board from acting was at once procured and served on them to which they submitted. The witness cited certain precedents adopted by Courts of Trustees for which Alley voted, declaring dividends under the Ames contract. Witness said Alley's claims to be a patriotic and unselfish course in connection with this enterprise were as baseless as many of his other statements. The other trustees were so disgusted with Alley's transactions that his resignation was insisted upon.

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Wilson Committee Developments.

In the Wilson Committee to-day Horace F. Clark was recalled. The Chairman caused to be read a sentence from the reporter's notes, in which it appeared that Clark said yesterday that he became satisfied that the gentleman who brought before him the details to break down the stock of the Pacific Railroad Company was not in the conspiracy to injure it, and not, as published, that the gentleman himself was in the conspiracy.

Mr. Clark said the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company had not considered whether they would call on those who had made a division of the profits in the Credit Mobilier to refund to the company, but the subject had been agitated among the stockholders. There would be no formal action until all the legal and reliable facts could be ascertained. The management of the company did not desire to withhold unjustly any facts; but when the facts were ascertained the company would be glad to do every of just thing to be tendered was not, as I understand, ever counted by the Treasurer, but was turned over to the party so offering to subscribe, to be used the next minute on another subscription, and so on. The payments were made in such way at this time are three in the name of John B. Alley and John B. Alley, Trustee, amounting in the aggregate to $28,500,000. This farcical subscription and tender thereon was continued for a period of about ten minutes time, and reached in amount the sum of about $60,000,000. Not a dollar of this money passed into the hands of the company, nor was it intended it should pass. All this took place about five days before the election of directors. The by-laws of the company provided that no stock could be voted on which had not stood on the books of the company, in the name of the person offering to vote thereon, for ten days previous to the election. On the day of the election Alley and his friends, with General B. F. Butler present as their counsel, in the stockholders' meeting, passed a new resolution amending these by-laws to suit their desires, appointed new inspectors and opened new polls, duly appointed secretaries having previously opened the polls and commenced receiving votes. All parties were cognizant from voting and receiving tickets for stock on which no money had been paid at this election, but I understand, it is pretended to be in some way succeeded in getting one of the injunctions modified, the election being carried on in two polls, with two sets of inspectors on the two rolls, one ticket representing the old Board and the other that of Alley and his friends